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ABSTRACT

This research paper is both an annotated bibliography of books and dissertations on the Civil War that were published between 1984-1991, and an annotated guide to currently-available periodicals, online databases, and organizations. The bibliography and guide are aimed primarily at historians and Civil War buffs. Because of the large number of books on the Civil War being published, only the military history of the War and topics directly related to military history are covered. The 12 reference works that are annotated include bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and biographical sketches. The 40 topical studies covered focus on campaigns, battles, and the military life. Book annotations are both descriptive and evaluative. The bibliography also includes 10 dissertations on the military history of the war. Seven periodicals which serve Civil War historians and buffs are briefly described, and six online bibliographic databases are given descriptive annotations. The guide concludes with descriptions of 10 organizations that sponsor or encourage research, educational, or historical activities relating to the Civil War. The paper includes an author and title index of annotated materials. (Contains 21 references.) (Author/KRN)

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A GUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES AND SERVICES ON THE CIVIL WAR, 1984-1991

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Jeffrey A. Rother

December, 1991

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Master's Research Paper by

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B.A., Bob Jones University, 1975

M.L.S., Kent State University, 1991

Approved by

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ABSTRACT

New books on the Civil War are being published at the rate of about one hundred per year. The most recent annotated bibliography, published in 1987, contains no entries for books published after 1983. A guide to information sources and services on the Civil War has never been published. This research paper is both an annotated bibliography to books and dissertations published between 1984 and 1991 and an annotated guide to currently-available periodicals, online databases, and organizations. This bibliography and guide is aimed primarily at historians and Civil War buffs. Due to both the complex nature of war and to the large number of books on the Civil War being published, only the military history of the Civil War (and topics directly related to military history) are covered in this guide. Twelve reference works--bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and biographical sketches--are annotated. Topical studies, of which there are forty, focus on campaigns, battles, and military life. Annotations for the books are both descriptive and evaluative. Ten dissertations also focus on the military history of the war. Seven periodicals which serve Civil War historians and buffs are briefly described. Six bibliographic online databases are given descriptive annotations. The guide concludes with descriptions of ten organizations which sponsor or encourage research, educational, or historical activities relating to the Civil War.

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I. INTRODUCTION

SIGNIFICANCE

> Four years of Civil War in this country has sparked more publications than any other single period in the American heritage. . . . Over 80,000 volumes and articles about the 1861-1865 conflict have been printed; and after 125 years, the flow of works continues unchecked. Approximately 100 new titles appear annually--an average of one fresh publication every three days. . . . All indications point to new titles and reprints of old classics forming a steady stream for countless years to come.
>
> While this unceasing current into an already gigantic pool is a boon to graduate students, general readers, and persons looking for a new area in which to concentrate their interest, it can be a nightmare to historians and serious book collectors trying to stay abreast of available works. The problem has exacerbated with passing years because Civil War bibliographies have in no wise kept pace with the productivity (Cole 1988, vii).

The above quotation points to the need to produce bibliographies of recently published Civil War books. The latest annotated Civil War bibliography is The Civil War in the North: A Selective Annotated Bibliography (Murdock 1987). A careful, selective examination of this bibliography reveals that no book published after 1983 is listed. Using James I. Robertson, Jr.'s estimate, quoted above, of approximately one hundred new titles being published each year, there are probably around seven hundred Civil War titles which have appeared since 1983 and which are not listed in an annotated bibliography.

The American Civil War continues to hold the attention of both historians and the general public. One needs only to

consider the critical acclaim and viewer popularity of "The Civil War" which aired on public television in September 1990 to verify the war's continuing appeal. Although it has been 126 years since the end of the war, the Civil War remains a popular subject for research and publication. Several periodicals are devoted exclusively to the Civil War, and others present articles on the war. These books and journal articles offer new interpretations on aspects of the war which have been dealt with previously. Other aspects of the war which did not receive adequate attention in the past are now being examined in detail. Primary sources such as soldiers' letters and diaries are now being utilized to greater effect. With such an abundance of printed materials already existing, and with new books and journal articles appearing on a regular basis, it is obvious that a reference guide to recently published materials on the Civil War is necessary to access all of this information.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research paper is to develop a selective guide to sources of information on the Civil War that have been published between 1984 and the present. This study is aimed primarily at historians and Civil War buffs, as well as at the lay-person interested in learning more about this crucial period of American history.

LIMITATIONS

Due to both the complex nature of war and the large number

of books on the Civil War being published, only the military history of the Civil War (and topics directly related to military history) will be covered in this guide. Aspects of the war being excluded are works on: causes, social and economic factors, public opinion (both domestic and foreign), politics, and historiography. Biographies, personal narratives, and regimental histories are being omitted. Also being excluded are reprint editions, paperback editions, fiction and poetry, juvenile literature, and popular treatments of the Civil War such as the Time-Life series.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A guide to information sources and services on the Civil War has never been published. What is available are bibliographies, both annotated and not annotated, and reading lists. There are essentially five types of bibliographies of Civil War materials. Bibliographies which list the holdings of a particular institution are one type, but these fall outside the scope of this literature search and will not be considered. Extensive bibliographies which include a large number of both significant and minor works will be the main focus of this literature search. Also to be considered are brief bibliographies (reading lists) which list the major works on the subject or which cover a range of publication years. There are also specialized bibliographies which are limited to a specific topic. Finally, there are bibliographies of Civil War materials within bibliographies of broader scope and within research guides.

The most recent of the extensive bibliographies is Compendium of the Confederacy: An Annotated Bibliography (Wright 1989). The title claims that the work is annotated, but only a small minority of the entries have brief annotations. A more accurate description is found in the introduction to the work, which states that it is "a simple, short-title compilation of books, pamphlets, and serials relating to the Confederacy . . .

[derived], basically, from booksellers' catalogues, periodicals, and journals . . . ." The work attempts to be inclusive, with over sixteen thousand entries, but Wright acknowledges that items have been overlooked. All aspects of the Confederacy are covered.

The Civil War in the North: A Selective, Annotated Bibliography (Murdock 1987) contains 2,170 annotated entries, out of over fifty-six hundred total entries, which deal with military aspects. The annotations are mostly one sentence in length and are descriptive, and sometimes evaluative, in nature. Citations are to books, essays, articles, diaries, memoirs, speeches, music, novels, poetry, drama, biographies, newspapers, official documents, and unpublished Ph.D. dissertations.

Twenty years earlier there appeared Civil War Books: A Critical Bibliography (Nevins, Robertson, and Wiley 1967). This two-volume work was compiled and published under the auspices of the United States Civil War Centennial Commission to fill an acknowledged lack of an annotated, critical bibliography for Civil War literature. Only books and pamphlets are listed; excluded are manuscripts, articles, dissertations, and thses. Of the more than twenty-seven hundred annotated titles in Volume One, over two thousand deal with the military aspect of the war. The one-sentence annotations are descriptive and/or evaluative.

The only extensive bibliography devoted exclusively to the military history of the Civil War is Military Bibliography of the Civil War (Dornbusch 1961-1987). Originally intended (when first

published in 1961) as a one-volume revision of and supplement to the section on "Military Organizations" in Bibliography of State Participation in the Civil War (published by the War Department in 1913), the work now consists of four volumes. Dornbusch compiled the succeeding volumes between 1961 and the late 1970s. The scope extends beyond the original plan of regimental publications and personal narratives to include biographies, general reference works, and books on campaigns and battles. Annotations are rare and, when provided, serve mainly to describe some aspect of the item's publication or content.

The brief bibliographies are quite dated, all appearing between 1957 and 1969. David Donald (1969) compiled The Nation in Crisis: 1861-1877 as a selective bibliography of significant books, journal articles, and doctoral dissertations dealing with all aspects of the Civil War and Reconstruction. It includes works published from the nineteenth century through the 1960s. A small number of the entries provide a one-sentence descriptive or evaluative annotation.

Civil War and Reconstruction (Bridges 1962) is a pamphlet in bibliographic essay form listing books published between 1950 and 1957. Its purpose was to acquaint secondary-school history teachers with then-current trends and developments.

Donald H. Mugridge (1960) compiled The American Civil War: A Selected Reading List for the Library of Congress. It is a selected reading list, without annotations, of 256 books, all published before 1960.

"The Civil War: Fifty of the Best Books Published 1958-1961" (Heaps 1961) appeared in Library Journal. The titles were recommended as a guide to librarians and book selectors as they were confronted with an outpouring of books with the approach of the Civil War Centennial.

Theses from about the same period received recognition in an article by James I. Robertson, Jr. (1959) in Civil War History. "Graduate Writings on the Civil War: A Bibliography" is an unannotated bibliography of 212 unpublished graduate theses written from 1956 to 1959.

A topical bibliography is one of the earliest Civil War bibliographies. Travels in the Confederate States: A Bibliography (Coulter 1948) contains 492 entries for diaries, series of letters, reminiscences, autobiographies, regimental histories and accounts of larger units, and narratives written primarily as travel accounts. These eyewitness accounts were written by Union and Confederate soldiers, foreigners, civilians, nurses, and spies. The focus is on travel accounts in the South, although the soldiers' accounts include descriptions of military experiences. The annotations are of paragraph length and are both descriptive and evaluative.

Another topical bibliography is American Civil War Navies: A Bibliography (Smith 1972). This is a comprehensive bibliography listing 2,847 items dealing directly or indirectly with Civil War naval matters. Some entries include brief descriptive annotations to enhance the usefulness of the citations.

Eyewitness accounts of the Civil War are the topic for Civil War Eyewitnesses: An Annotated Bibliography of Books and Articles, 1955-1986 (Cole 1988). This bibliography contains entries for 1,395 personal narratives written by soldiers, civilians, and foreign travellers that were published for the first time as books or articles between 1955 and 1986. Annotations serve to identify the author of the narrative.

The battle of Gettysburg is the topic for The Gettysburg Campaign, June 3-August 1, 1863: A Comprehensive, Selectively Annotated Bibliography (Sauers 1982). This bibliography contains entries for 2,757 sources on the battle of Gettysburg, including monographs, newspaper and magazine articles, poetry, fiction, regimental histories, and audiovisual materials. About twenty-five percent of the entries are annotated. Annotations are provided to clarify the identity of an author or military unit, to explain an item's content, or to cross-reference related entries. The battle of Antietam receives coverage in The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862: A Bibliography (Hartwig 1990). Bibliographies within bibliographies and research guides comprise the final type of Civil War bibliography. The American South: A Historic Bibliography (Brown 1986) and Military History of the United States: An Annotated Bibliography (Kinnell 1986) are publications of ABC-CLIO. The American South contains only citations to journal articles which appeared between 1974 and 1984. There are 958 entries in the category "The Confederate States of America and the Civil War,"

which has a subdivision for military operations, battles, and policies. Military History of the United States covers the entire period of American military history, with about twenty percent devoted to the Civil War. Citations and abstracts to journal articles, books, and dissertations were selected from the America: History and Life database. The vast majority of citations are to journal articles; very few are to books and dissertations.

The research guides, which cover the entire span of American history, are directed toward sources of information. America's Military Past: A Guide to Information Sources (Lane 1980) contains 191 citations to Civil War books and articles published before 1980, which were selected on the basis of being the major works in the field. It has brief descriptive and evaluative annotations. History of the United States of America: A Guide to Information Sources (Cassara 1977) contains approximately two thousand annotated entries covering the whole of American history, of which only twelve entries deal with the military history of the Civil War.

A bibliography of bibliographies is provided by Bibliographies in American History, 1942-1978: Guide to Materials for Research (Beers 1982). This work contains almost twelve thousand references to bibliographies in American history published from WWII through the late 1970s, fourteen of which are bibliographies that relate to Civil War materials.

Handbook for Research in American History: A Guide to

Bibliographies and Other Reference Works (Prucha 1987) contains a scattering of citations to standard reference sources.

A highly selective listing of books and articles published prior to June 30, 1970 is provided in Harvard Guide to American History (Freidel 1974).

III. METHODOLOGY

This guide will contain several types of sources which provide information on the Civil War. The selective annotated bibliography will contain approximately fifty books published between 1984 and the present. Types of works to be included are: bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, biographical sketches, and topical studies. The topical studies will comprise the majority of the entries and will focus on campaigns and battles.

In addition to the annotated bibliography of books, this guide will also include: dissertations written between 1984 and the present; periodicals which serve Civil War historians and buffs; online databases which provide citations to books, articles, and dissertations; and organizations which sponsor or encourage research and activities relating to the Civil War. An author and title index to the books annotated in the bibliography will also be provided.

Sources used to gather materials will include: Subject Guide to Books in Print (1984-1991); Cumulative Book Index (1984-1991); America: History and Life (1984-1991); Dissertations Abstracts International (1984-1991); and Comprehensive Dissertation Index. Supplement (1984-1990). The online catalogs from Kent State University and a number of other libraries accessed via Internet,

as well as OCLC, will also be consulted. To locate periodicals and organizations, the following sources will be used: Ulrich's International Periodical Directory and Encyclopedia of Associations. DataBase Directory, 1989 will be used to determine appropriate online databases.

Inclusion of books in the annotated bibliography is based on year of publication between 1984-1991 (some 1983 publications may be included if not listed in Murdock's The Civil War in the North), usefulness in an academic or public library collection, and scholarly treatment of the subject. Annotations will be both descriptive and evaluative and will be based on de visu examination of the books.

IV. INFORMATION SOURCES AND SERVICES

Reference Works

Bibliographies

Cole, Garold L. Civil War Eyewitnesses: An Annotated Bibliography of Books and Articles, 1955-1986. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988.

From the introduction, "Civil War Eyewitnesses is a compilation of personal narratives written by soldiers, civilians, and foreign travellers that were published as books and articles between 1955 and 1986. Diaries, journals, letters, and memoirs constitute the majority of the 1,395 items. Anthologies and special studies that utilize personal narratives exclusively and discuss the genre of Civil War eyewitness writings are also included. . . . It is separated into sections on the North and the South--soldiers', civilians', and foreign travellers' accounts are included in each--and a separate section for anthologies and special studies" (3-4). The extensive index lists: 1) the soldiers, civilians, and foreign travellers and the editors of these narratives; 2) the titles of the books; 3) the troops of the states, as well as the Union and Confederate armies; 4) the battles, states, and places mentioned in the annotations; and 5) selected subjects. Since the coverage is for works published between 1955 and 1986, this bibliography continues the work found in Civil War Books by Nevins, Robertson, and Wiley.

A Guide to Civil War Maps in the National Archives. rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1986.

This volume is an annotated guide to the approximately eight thousand Civil War maps, charts, and plans in the National Archives. These items contain information relating directly to Civil War operations and installations. Most of the material dates from the war and was produced for use by the military forces or to accompany official reports. Most of the maps were prepared by or for the Union forces or other agencies of the federal government. The Confederate maps described in the guide were generally captured by Union troops. The first edition was published in 1964. This revised edition adds maps from the War

Department Collection of Confederate Records that were not included in the first edition. The revised edition also includes more illustrations to show the type and variety of maps. Part One is a general guide to the eight thousand items, divided by governmental department. Part Two describes selected maps in more detail. An index lists not only locations but also the names of individuals responsible for the creation of the maps.

Hartwig, D. Scott. The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862: A Bibliography. Meckler's Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders, ed. Myron J. Smith, Jr., no. 1. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1990.

This annotated bibliography covers primarily the military operations of the Maryland Campaign and the battle of Antietam. A fourteen-page survey of the campaign and battle precedes the bibliographic entries. Hartwig attempted to cover the subject exhaustively but admits that he probably did not include all sources. Citations are to books, memoirs, monographs, journal articles, documents, theses, dissertations, and a limited number of newspapers. Contents include: reference works, campaign and battle histories, personal narratives, unit histories, biographies, and general histories. Most of the entries are accompanied by an evaluative annotation. A subject index is keyed to entry numbers. The survey of the campaign and battle is not really necessary in a work of this type. Most users of this volume will ignore the survey and use only the bibliography.

Murdock, Eugene C. The Civil War in the North: A Selective Annotated Bibliography. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1987.

This annotated bibliography contains over 5,600 entries, with citations and summaries to books, essays, articles, diaries, memoirs, speeches, music, novels, poetry, drama, biographies, newspapers, official documents, and unpublished Ph.D. dissertations. Subject matter is organized into eleven main categories--introduction, government, army, navy, Lincoln, biographies and personal accounts, soldier life, the written word, the arts, minorities, and special topics. Many of the main categories contain subdivisions. Many major topics from social history are presented along with the military and political aspects. Indexing is by author and by subject.

Sellers, John R., comp. Civil War Manuscripts: A Guide to Collections in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1986.

This guide is essentially an index to the 1,064 collections of personal papers in the Library of Congress Manuscript Division which relate directly to the Civil War. It does not list official government records, which are held by the National

Archives. The work is intended to facilitate research on any number of possible Civil War subjects. Entries are arranged alphabetically by collection title--if under a personal name, the individual's birth and death dates are included, as well as a brief statement of identification. The notation also includes a brief statement on the nature of the collection, such as personal or family papers, letters, diaries, and memoirs. The inclusive dates and size of the collection are also mentioned. Mention is also made if the materials are other than originals--facsimilies, transcripts, photocopies, or microfilm. The contents of the collections are described. There is an extensive index which lists primarily names but also subjects. The index is keyed to entry numbers rather than to page numbers.

Stephenson, Richard W., comp. Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1989.

This edition of Civil War Maps contains descriptions of 2,240 maps and charts and seventy-six atlases and skrtch books, located primarily in the Geopraphy and Map Division of the Library of Congress. "Also included are a selection of 162 maps from 28 collections of papers in the Library's Manuscript Division and a few atlases that accompany volumes of text housed in the Library's general book collection. The maps, charts, and atlases described in this bibliography depict troop positions and movements, engagements, and fortifications. Also included are reconnaissance maps, sketch maps, coastal charts, and theater of war maps. An introductory essay traces the development of mapping during the Civil War, with special references to maps and atlases in the Geography and Map Division. The bibliography not only includes descriptions of printed, photo-reproduced, annotated, and hand-drawn maps made between 1861 and 1865, but also maps made later to illustrate or explain specific events, movements, and battles of the war. The vast majority of the maps were prepared by Federal forces or by commercial firms in the North, but there are also a substantial number by Confederate military authorities and a few by Southern publishers. . . . The bibliography begins with maps of the United States or large portions thereof, . . . [followed by state maps], with maps of specific battles, cities and towns, and natural features listed alphabetically under each state" (vii). Separate sections "describe in detail the contents of the Hotchkiss Map Collection and the Sherman Map Collection" (vii). "Whenever possible, individual entries include the author's name (i.e., the person, agency, unit, or firm responsible for preparing or drawing the map), the full title, the imprint, a color notation, the natural scale, and the size of the map image. . . . Most of the entries include a brief paragraph describing the contents of the map. . . . Two indexes complete the bibliography. The first includes short titles and the second lists battles, places, subjects, personal names, cartographers, surveyors, engravers,

lithographers, publishers, and printers. The numbers following index terms refer to the bibliographical entries and not to pages" (vii-viii). Examples of maps are interspersed among the entries.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Boatner, Mark Mayo III. The Civil War Dictionary. rev. ed. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1988.

In his introduction, Boatner sets forth several guidelines for using this work. "First, this book is more for the researcher and the serious student of the Civil War period of American history than it is for the casual reader; it presupposes some familiarity with the subject. Second, the emphasis is on inclusiveness rather than comprehensiveness--in other words, on briefly covering the maximum number of important subjects rather than attempting a more detailed treatment of a smaller number of selected high spots. Third, the book is designed more to point the way to further research than to attempt to be the ultimate source book of Civil War history" (xi). Over half of the entries in The Civil War Dictionary are biographical, covering all of the generals on both sides and outstanding officers of lower rank, prominent civilian leaders, personalities, and famous women. Military operations comprise the second largest category of records. Tactical maps accompany the entries for major battles and campaigns. Other major categories of entries include military organizations, weapons, tactics and strategy, military terms, naval matters, and political issues. Boatner cites sources of information in some of the entries and in a "List of Authorities Cited" which concludes the work. This revised edition contains no significant differences, and only a few minor changes, from the first edition, which was published in 1959. In the List of Authorities Cited to the revised edition the citation to Civil War History was not updated to reflect the change in publisher from University of Iowa to Kent State University Press, which occurred in 1968.

Faust, Patricia L., ed. Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1986.

This encyclopedia is highly informative, containing entries on every aspect of the Civil War. Emphasis is on biographies--military leaders and political figures, correspondents and editors, artists and photographers, women, Indians, foreign soldiers, and partisans. Other topics covered include: campaigns, battles, and famous units; naval actions and specific ships; political, social, and economic topics; strategy and tactics; weapons; army life; and many others. The articles are signed. The numerous illustrations consist mainly of portraits,

although there are also maps and pictures of ships, buildings, weapons, etc. Arrangement is alphabetical by subject. Cross-references within some of the articles to names and terms having separate entries are printed in small capital letters. There is no index. Historical Times Inc. is the publisher of the periodical Civil War Times Illustrated.

Welcher, Frank J. The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations. Vol. 1, The Eastern Theater. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1989.

The purpose of this work is to provide a detailed study of the organization, command, and operations of all Union armies in the eastern theater that were organized during the Civil War. Welcher's aim, as stated in the introduction, was to "give in detail a complete and continuous account of the organization of all Union military divisions, departments, armies, army corps, divisions, and brigades, and the numerous special commands that were in existence during the war. The descriptions include such information as the date of creation and the composition of each army, army corps, division, and brigade, all changes in organization, commanders, and dates when each was discontinued. . . . In the section on the operations of the Union armies during the war, all campaigns, all major battles, and all significant engagements, expeditions, raids, and recconnaissances have been included, but the descriptions . . . are mostly confined to simple descriptions of, as nearly as can be determined, exactly what happened at a given time and place" (xiv). There is a wealth of information in this volume, but its effectiveness is seriously impaired by the absence of an index.

Biographies

Sifakis, Stewart. Who Was Who in the Civil War. New York:Facts on File publications, 1988.

This collective biography contains almost 2,500 entries for individuals involved in some way or other in the Civil War. Political leaders who had the most impact on prewar and wartime policy matters are included. Political activitists such as abolitionist Frederick Douglass are also included. All 583 Union and 425 Confederate generals are included, as are a number of lower-ranking officers. There are also entries for naval personnel, scouts and spies, and Marine Corps officers. Entries also exist for journalists, artist-correspondents, surgeons, and nurses. Diplomats such as ambassadors from North and South and from abroad receive entries, as do some foreign leaders and military observers. All members of the Union and Confederate cabinets are covered. The work concentrates on the characters' actions during the Civil War. The enties provide much greater detail than do the entries in Boatner's The Civil War Dictionary.

Appendix A is a brief chronology of the war. Appendix B lists the Union officers receiving the thanks of the U.S. Congress. The index is arranged by subject, such as abolitionists, Confederate generals, Union congressmen, etc., and then by individual's name within that subject. Battles and events are also listed in the index.

Spencer, James, comp. Civil War Generals: Categorical Listings and a Biographical Directory. New York: Greenwood Press, 1986.

The stated purpose of this book is to group the generals of the Civil War in convenient classifications for research and informational purposes, but it seems appropriate to consider it as rather a misguided pursuit of trivia. Civil War generals (both North and South) are listed in sixteen categories: rank; first names; middle names; home towns and home states; date of birth; month of birth; colleges; graduation from U.S. Military Academy; work before the war; work after the war; place of death; date of death; month of death; killed in battle, by battle; killed in battle, alphabetically; and killed in battle, by date. A biographical sketch of each general, containing only the information given in the sixteen preceding lists, is provided in the final chapter. There is no bibliography to indicate what sources Spencer consulted or to direct the reader to volumes for additional information. This work has very little to commend it except for the reputation of the publisher.

Atlases

Symonds, Craig L. A Battlefield Atlas of the Civil War. Annapolis, Md.: The Nautical and Aviation Publishing Co. of America, 1983.

Consisting of forty-three maps, this atlas offers a selective, rather than an inclusive, approach to the battles and campaigns of the Civil War. The maps are tactical in nature and attempt to show troop movements and approximate strengths. Geographical features are basically in black-and-white, with the Union forces depicted in blue and the Southern forces in black. Symonds, and the cartographer William J. Clipson, intended to keep the maps simple and uncluttered "so that the critical tactical movements could be perceived at a glance" (ix). In this they succeeded too well. The maps do show troop positions but determining movement is difficult. Accompanying each map is an interpretative narrative description. Some photographs are also included. Arrangement of the maps is according to the chronological order in which the battles occurred. A serious short-coming of this work is that no index is provided.

Topical Studies

Bearss, Edwin Cole. The Campaign for Vicksburg. Vol. 2, Grant Strikes a fatal Blow. Dayton, Ohio: Morningside, 1986.

_____. The Campaign for Vicksburg. Vol. 3, Unvexed to the Sea. Dayton, Ohio: Morningside, 1986.

_____. The Campaign for Vicksburg. Vol. 1, Vicksburg is the Key. Dayton, Ohio: Morningside, 1985.

This three-volume account of the Vicksburg campaign begins with events in October 1862 and concludes with the Confederate surrender of Vicksburg on 4 July 1863. In these volumes are covered the major battles, the skirmishes, the raids, and the naval operations which made up the campaign. Bearss used extensively the Official Records, along with a host of manuscript and published sources, in researching this work, which took almost thirty years. Photographs and maps are plentiful. Volume One has its own index, and Volume Three has a cumulative index for all three volumes. Due to the scope and thoroughness of this study, it should be the definitive treatment of the Vicksburg campaign.

Cooling, Benjamin Franklin. Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key to the Confederate Heartland. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1987.

Cooling examines the battles for Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862 in the context of nineteenth-century heartland America--the economic and social importance of rivers (in this case the Tennessee and the Cumberland), and the self-reliant character of the inhabitants of the region who participated on both sides. Confederate defeat hinged on the collapse of its leadership in the battles and on the boldness and unity of Union command under Grant. Other factors which are considered are the cooperation between the Union army and navy and the physical and psychological hardships of fighting in the winter.

_____. Jubal Early's Raid on Washington, 1864. Baltimore, Md.: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America, 1989.

This work focuses on the Confederate military threat, known as Early's Raid, to Washington, D.C. in July 1864. Lee ordered Early and his twenty-thousand man army from the defense of Richmond on 12 June 1864 with orders to halt Union destruction in the Shenandoah Valley. When he accomplished that, and if Grant was not moving on Richmond, Early was to march north and threaten Washington. The intent was to alarm the federal government and draw troops from Grant's forces in Virginia to defend the capitol. The threat to Washington ultimately failed, although Confederate forces came to within five miles of the Capitol

Building. Crucial to the Union success was the heroic defense of the Monocacy bridges by troops under the command of General Lew Wallace. A memorable occurrence, and one that could have had tragic consequences, was President Lincoln being under fire during the Confederate attack on Fort Stevens. There are four full-page maps and numerous illustrations. Thorough notes and a lengthy bibliography attest to Cooling's research in primary sources.

Cozzens, Peter. No Better Place to Die: The Battle of Stones River. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990.

At the end of the first day of fighting at Stones River, a day of smashing Confederate attacks and stubborn, if not always successful, Union resistance, General Rosecrans called a council of his subordinate commanders. The purpose of the council was to determine if the Union force should hold their ground or retreat. When it was General Thomas' turn to express his view he was reported in one account to have said, "I know of no better place to die than right here." Thus the origin of the work's title. The second day's fighting brought renewed Confederate attacks, but on this day Union counterattacks forced the Rebels to withdraw. A prominent theme of this study is the dissension between Confederate General Bragg and the senior officers of the Army of Tennessee. This discord led to tactical problems on the battlefield of Stones River. This is an authoritative and quite readable account of the battle of Stones River which relies extensively on primary source material.

Davis, William C. The Imperiled Union: 1861-1865. Vol. 2, Stand in the Day of Battle. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1983.

This is the second volume of a proposed three-volume history of the Civil War. Politics and economics are covered, as well as the military history of the war. Coverage begins after the battle of Antietam in September 1862 and concludes with the battle of Chattanooga in November 1863. It was during these intervening months that the military and political decisions were made which determined the final outcome of the war. This is a general history, not an in-depth study. Davis' style tends to be overly dramatic. A serious drawback is the absence of maps of battles and campaigns. There are a limited number of endnotes, citing mainly secondary sources; however, there is no bibliography. Although it has been eight years since the publication of this work, the third and final volume of this Civil War history has not yet appeared.

Fowler, William M., Jr. Under Two Flags: The American Navy in the Civil War. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1990.

This is an account of the Union and Confederate navies

during the Civil War. During the war the United States Navy grew into one of the largest and most powerful navies in the world. The South lacked the sailors and resources to build a comparable navy. The major accomplishment of the Confederate Navy was the exploits of its commerce raiders. The Union navy's major effort was its blockade of the southern seacoast. The Union navy and the army conducted combined operations to capture Confederate ports and seacoast fortifications. Union gunboats operated on western rivers to support army campaigns and to keep river supply lines open. A less significant role of the Union navy was in chasing the Confederacy's raiders. Fowler contends that the South wasted valuable resources on these raiders because their endeavors had no noticable effect on the North's ability to wage war. This work is clear and to-the-point in its descriptions and analyses and could serve as a textbook on the subject.

Glathaar, Joseph T. Forged in Battle: The Civil War Alliance of Black Soldiers and White Officers. New York: The Free Press, 1990.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship--conduct, attitudes, and experiences--between the black soldiers and the white officers who commanded them in the United States Colored Troops. Approximately 180,000 black soldiers served under seven thousand white officers in the Union armies. Chapters are devoted to: breaking down the resistance to recruiting blacks, the concept of the Civil War as a "white man's war," recruiting the officers, filling the ranks, coping with racism, training and discipline, proving their valor, leaving their mark on the battlefield, prejudice in the service, blacks in the army of occupation, and life after the USCT. Glathaar made extensive use of manuscript collections and published primary sources, and the work is well-documented. A similar treatment of this subject is Black Union Soldiers in the Civil War (Hargrave 1988).

Gragg, Rod. Confederate Goliath: The Battle of Fort Fisher. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1991.

Fort Fisher, located eighteen miles south of Wilmington, North Carolina, was the largest and most formidable fortification in the Confederacy. By December 1864 the fort's defense was crucial to the South, for Wilmington was the only Confederate seaport which remained open to the ships which ran the Union's blockade. An attempt to capture the fort 24-25 December failed, even though it appeared the attack could have succeeded. A second attack was begun on 13 January 1865, and, following a devastating naval bombardment and an amphibious assault, the Confederates surrendered on 15 January. This study was extensively researched in primary sources and provides a seemingly minute-by-minute account of the battle. An interesting feature of the book is the epilogue, which provides post-war biographical sketches of the

Union and Confederate officers who had important roles in the battle for Fort Fisher. Following the war the Confederate commander of Fort Fisher, Colonel Lamb, and the commanding officer of the first Union brigade to assault the fort, Colonel Curtis, became close friends. Lamb referred to Curtis as "my friend the enemy."

Hewitt, Lawrence Lee. Port Hudson, Confederate Bastion on the Mississippi. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987.

This work presents Port Hudson (Louisiana) as a turning point of the Civil War, not deserving of the obscurity which it is usually accorded. Port Hudson is significant, according to Hewitt, because it marked the first use of black infantry in battle by the Union and because it prevented Union general Nathaniel Banks from superseding General Grant as the ranking general in the West. Emphasis in the work is on the Confederate occupation of Port Hudson and on the Union endeavors to capture it. Appendices outline the troop strengths and compositions of the opposing forces. Fifteen illustrations and two maps accompany the well-written text.

Kaser, David. Books and Libraries in Camp and Battle: The Civil War Experience. Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science, ed. Paul Wasserman, no. 48. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1984.

This is a study of the role of reading among Civil War soldiers. The first chapter deals with the amount of reading done by American men in 1860. The rate of literacy was fairly high (over ninety percent for northern males and seventy percent for free southern males), but time available for reading was quite limited. The Civil War provided much idle time during which the soldiers could read. Reading materials consisted of: books of a practical or professional nature, the Bible and religious tracts, newspapers and magazines, and escapist literature. The settings in which reading was done included: camp, libraries and reading rooms, hospitals, and prison camps. Soldiers obtained reading materials from many sources, including official military publications, soldier newspapers, exchange with the enemy, foraging, commercial publishers, and religious and charitable organizations. This is a fairly short book (only 141 pages), but it illuminates an aspect of soldier life during the Civil War which tends to be overlooked.

Krick, Robert K. Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

This is an in-depth account of the battle at Cedar Mountain on 9 August 1862. It provides a minute-by-minute description of the action and thoughtful analyses of men and events. Stonewall

Jackson is presented as an eccentric, but much beloved, leader of his troops. Although Jackson is the pivotal character in this study, all of the other major participants, and many minor ones as well, receive due treatment. Many accounts of this battle have over-emphasized Jackson's role in turning impending defeat into a Confederate victory. While Jackson did rally a number of retreating Confederate soldiers, it was the arrival of reinforcements which turned the tide of the battle in favor of the Confederates. The maps, of which there are sixteen, appear somewhat primitive but do adequately convey what they are intended to depict. This is an extensively-researched study and should be considered the definitive account of the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Leckie, Robert. None Died in Vain: The Saga of the American Civil War. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1990.

This is a general history of the campaigns and battles of the Civil War, although it begins with several chapters discussing the issue of slavery. In addition to the accounts of battles, there are also separate chapters on Lincoln, Davis, and prominent generals of both sides. While this work offers nothing new to students of Civil War history, it is a readable telling of the war's battles and major personalities. There are no notes to cite the sources from which information was obtained. Leckie's choice of a title is questionable, for certainly many Civil War soldiers did indeed die in vain. A briefer general history is An American Iliad: The Story of the Civil War (Roland 1991). This latter work contains excellent tactical maps of the major campaigns and battles.

Lewis, Thomas A. The Guns of Cedar Creek. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1988.

The account of the actual battle of Cedar Creek takes up less than one-third of this book. Part Two is an articulate and concise description of the battle. Part One, which comprises almost two-thirds of the volume, is essentially a biographical study of the Union and Confederate officers who would have important roles in the battle. Presented in a comparison/contrast style, a Union officer is analyzed opposite a Confederate officer. Thus, Phil Sheridan is compared to and contrasted with Jubal Early; George Custer to Tom Rosser; George Crook to John Gordon; and Charles Russell Lowell to Stephen Dodson Ramseur. Their Civil War experiences preceding the battle of Cedar Creek are considered, which amounts to a brief history of the war up to that point, as are their pre-war lives. Although less space is devoted to the battle of Cedar Creek than to the biographical comparison/contrast of its major figures, this is a very readable and well-documented work.

Longacre, Edward G. The Cavalry at Gettysburg: A Tactical Study

of Mounted operations During the Civil War's Pivotal Campaign, 9 June - 14 July 1863. Rutherford, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1986.

The operations and contributions of Union and Confederate cavlary at Gettysburg are usually obscured by the roles played by the infantry and the artillery. However, the cavalry was actively involved in the campaign--from three weeks prior to the battle of Gettysburg to eleven days following the battle. This work seeks to give the role of the cavalry the attention it deserves. Cavalry operations, assisted by infantry, began with the battle at Brandy Station, Virginia, which was the largest cavalry battle ever fought in the Western Hemisphere. As the Confederates began their advance north to invade Pennsylvania, other cavalry clashes took place in Virginia--at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville. Longacre does not assign to Stuart the blame usually accorded to him for his absence from Lee's army while he led his troopers around the Union army. On the Union side, Longacre is especially critical of Kilpatrick's order for Farnsworth's charge at Gettysburg. This well-researched study of cavalry operations during the Gettysburg campaign is a worthwhile addition to the already vast literature on the Civil War's most important battle.

Matter, William D. If It Takes All Summer: The Battle of Spotsylvania. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

This is a detailed account of military operations conducted in the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia from 7 May to 14 May 1864. These operations commenced immediately following the two-day battle in the Wilderness. On 10 May occurred the assault conceived by Union Colonel Emory Upton which was later termed by a British military historian as "one of the classic infantry attacks of military history" (162). Beginning at 4:30 A.M. on 12 May and continuing for twenty-three hours there raged fighting so intense that trees and the bodies of men and horses were literally shot to pieces. Matter has exhaustively researched his subject, providing a thorough account of the battle and assessments of each side's successes and failures. Although Matter cites many primary sources, he chose not to allow the participants to speak in their own words; direct quotes are rare.

McDonough, James Lee. Chattanooga--A Death Grip on the Confederacy. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1984.

According to McDonough, a comprehensive, historical treatment of the fight to control Chattanooga had long been needed. Most of the earlier works concentrated on the battle of Chickamauga but did not give full treatment to Chattanooga.

Thus, he commences with the climax of the battle of Chickamauga and then focuses on the siege of Chattanooga and the ensuing battle. Of particular interest is his discussion of the facts and myths surrounding the Union charge up Missionary Ridge. Confederate failure to contain the Union forces at Chattanooga are attributed to major mistakes by Braxton Bragg, the Confederate general. The errors included: choosing to conduct a siege operation instead of attacking after the Confederate victory at Chickamauga, deploying his troops unwisely, and failing to keep his troops occupied, thus lessening their combat efficiency. McDonough relies heavily on the "After Action Reports" found in the Official Records, and elsewhere, for his narrative and analysis of the fight for Chattanooga.

McDonough, James Lee and Thomas L. Connelly. Five Tragic Hours: The Battle of Franklin. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1983.

The "five tragic hours" referred to in the title was the duration of the battle of Franklin, Tennessee on 30 November 1864, in which the Confederate Army of Tennessee was virtually destroyed. Confederate losses amounted to: 1,750 killed in battle, forty-five hundred wounded, and 702 taken prisoner. Among the dead were six generals, including the irreplacable Patrick Cleburne. This work is a joint effort by two leading Civil War historians whose area of expertise is the campaigns and battles in Tennessee. The authors analyze Hood's faulty strategy which resulted in such catastrophe to his army. "Notes" for each of the chapters refer only to books or articles which provide information in a general way and are not related to specific facts or quotes used in the text. Individual notes would better serve the reader in tracing the source of some piece of information.

McDonough, James Lee and James Pickett Jones. War So Terrible: Sherman and Atlanta. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1987.

Provides description and analysis of Sherman's campaign to capture Atlanta. An impartial and objective presentation of the campaign, fair to both Union and Confederacy, was the authors' goal. Both of the authors began the study with a basically positive view of Sherman and had a higher opinion of him at its conclusion. Their view of Joseph E. Johnston was diminished during the course of the study. And their initially negative opinion of John Bell Hood remained unchanged when they completed their work. The Atlanta campaign was unusual for the Civil War due to the virtually daily fighting from May to September. The conflicts ranged from skirmishing to heavy fighting involving large portions of both armies. Another aspect of the campaign which the authors stress is Sherman's reliance on the railroads to keep his troops supplied. Vast quantities of materials had to be transported by rail, and work details had to be prepared to

quickly repair damage caused by Rebels. There are no notes, but there is an excellent critical bibliography. The eleven area and tactical maps are very good, and there are numerous illustrations.

McPherson, James M. Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era. With an Introduction by C. Vann Woodward. The Oxford History of the United States, ed. C. Vann Woodward, no. 6. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.

This is a single-volume study of the Civil War era (the causes and the war itself) which utilizes a narrative framework to integrate the political and military events with important social and economic developments. Almost one-third of the book is devoted to the causes of the Civil War. Military campaigns are given special consideration, for all of the results of the war were determined by victories or losses on the battlefield. The narrative fills 862 pages and presents North and South impartially. There are almost two dozen clearly-defined maps of battles and campaigns. A "Bibliographical Note" (in essay form) is provided as a very limited guide to books about the Civil War and its causes.

Nulty, William H. Confederate Florida: The Road to Olustee. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1990.

This study examines the status of Florida within the Confederacy and the Union expedition into eastern Florida in February 1864. The focus is on the battle of Olustee, which was a tactical, and costly in terms of casualties, defeat for the Union forces, but a strategic victory for the North. Nulty, a retired Marine officer, analyzes the expedition in terms of the current "zero-sum game," which holds that all things in warfare are interdependent, and a gain for one side is a corresponding, directly proportional loss for the other side. The "gains" for the North included: the expedition nearly severed Florida from the Confederacy; to meet the Union threat the Confederacy had to divert seventeen thousand men from its defenses of Charleston and Savannah; it delayed the reinforcement of Confederate troops opposing Sherman in northern Georgia; it further demonstrated the ability of black soldiers to fight (the 54th Massachusetts fought well at Olustee); and it temporarily hindered the flow of food supplies to two Southern armies. The Union expedition into Florida and the battle of Olustee are unfamiliar topics of Civil War military history. This work is a solidly research account and analysis of these little-known events.

Pfanz, Harry W. Gettysburg: The Second Day. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1987.

This monumental study of over four hundred pages of text is devoted to just three hours of fighting on the second day of the

battle of Gettysburg. Coverage is limited to the left and center of the Union line--to places whose names are familiar to even those4 who are only casually acquainted with the battle: Devil's Den, Little Round Top, the Wheatfield, and the Peach Orchard. An account of the Confederate attacks on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill has been left to another historian to tell. The Meade-Sickles controversy and the condemnation of Longstreet, both of which endured for many years after the war ended, are incorporated in the text where appropriate. Thirteen annotated maps, over eighty illustrations, and ninety pages of notes enhance the usefulness and attest to the scholarship of this study. Pfanz spent ten years as an historian with the National Park Service at the Gettysburg National Military Park. His familiarity with the battlefield is evident; however, his minute descriptions of the terrain are sometimes tedious and get in the way of the narrative.

Priest, John M. Antietam: The Soldiers' Battle. With an Introduction by Jay Luvaas. Shippensburg, Pa.: White Mane Publishing Company, Inc., 1989.

This account of the battle of Antietam is presented from the perspective of the individual soldiers. The purpose of the book is not to analyze and interpret the battle or to relate troop movements on the battlefield but to promote understanding of the Civil War soldier. Sources cited which relate the soldiers' experiences include published primary sources, manuscript collections, and regimental histories. The book is arranged chronologically; each chapter is further divided geographically to relate what was happening on different parts of the battlefield. There are seventy-two simple maps to show specific troop locations or attacks. The introduction is by Jay Luvaas, a noted author and teacher of military history.

Reese, Timothy J. Sykes' Regular Infantry Division, 1861-1864: A History of Regular United States Infantry Operations in the Civil War's Eastern Theater. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 1990.

This study is an attempt to retrieve from obscurity the role of the U. S. Army's Regular Division of the Army of the Potomac. Most Civil War histories concentrate on the volunteer regiments and only mention the Regulars in passing. The Regular Division consisted of thirteen infantry regiments and was commanded for much of the war by Major General George Sykes. At the First Battle of Bull Run a battalion of Regulars under Sykes fought a delaying action while the Union volunteers fled back to Washington. This gallant stand of the Regulars was observed by Confederate General Beauregard, a former Regular officer, who later expressed his admiration for this "small but incomparable body of regular infantry" (39). Heavy casualties at Gettysburg, due in part to withdrawing in formation across Plum Run Valley,

virtually decimated the Regular Division and ended its existence as a fighting force. Reese's admiration for Sykes and the Regular Division is obvious, but he nevertheless has written a fair and thoroughly-substantiated study.

Robertson, James I., Jr. Soldiers Blue and Gray. American Military History, ed. Thomas L. Connelly. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988.

The primary purpose of this work is to provide a new and fresh appraisal of Union and Confederate soldiers based on the letters, diaries, and reminiscences of the common soldiers. It is not intended to replace Bell I. Wiley's classic studies of Johnny Reb and Billy Yank. Rather, it is intended to supplement those works with material which Wiley did not use and with a scattering of the numerous sources which appeared during and after the era of the Civil War Centennial. Quotations are used extensivly to allow the soldiers to express their own feelings and to relate their own experiences involving such aspects of Civil War army life as: the numerous hardships they had to endure in camp and on the march, military red tape, discipline, and the horror of battle. Robertson is a leading historian of the Civil War, and his narrative provides an able synthesis of the soldiers' observations and descriptions. A related work is Civil War Soldiers (Mitchell 1988). A study limited to the Union soldiers who were involved in Sherman's March to the Sea and Carolina Campaign is The March to the Sea and Beyond: Sherman's Troops in the Savannah and Carolinas Campaigns (Glathaar 1985).

Robertson, William Glenn. Back Door to Richmond: The Bermuda Hundred Campaign, April - June 1864. Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1987.

Robertson's purpose in this study is two-fold: 1) an attempt to reassess the Union's Bermuda Hundred Campaign to determine if it justly deserves its reputation as seemingly inept, and 2) provide modern readers with an inkling of what it was actually like to participate in a field campaign during the American Civil War. To achieve the latter Robertson makes extensive use of published personal accounts and contemporary correspondence to relate the experiences of individual soldiers. In his analysis of the campaign he concludes that it did achieve some success, but there were also missed opportunities of great magnitude. Fifteen excellent maps depict various stages of the campaign. Another treatment of the Bermuda Hundred Campaign is The Bermuda Hundred Campaign: "Operations on the South Side of the James River, May 1864" (Schiller 1988).

Scott, Robert Garth. Into the Wilderness with the Army of the Potomac. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985.

This is an account of the battle in the Wilderness of

Virginia on 5-6 May 1864. The tactical aspects of the battle are presented, but the emphasis is on the human element in battle. The narrative focuses primarily on the Army of the Potomac, but Confederate accounts are given in certain phases of the battle that are either lacking in Union accounts or are particularly interesting when seen from the Confederate perspective. There are eleven tactical maps of the battle, which are accompanied by concise descriptions of what is being depicted in the map (a useful feature). This is not an in-depth study of the battle but rather a basic treatment. Scott does not rely on the Official Records and other primary sources to the extent that other writers of Civil War history do.

Shattuck, Gardiner H., Jr. A Shield and Hiding Place: The Religious Life of the Civil War Armies. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 1987.

Religion played an important role to Civil War soldiers. Northern churches organized two large institutions to serve the needs of Union soldiers: the United States Christian Commission to win the soldiers' souls to Christ, and the United States Sanitary Commission to provide medical and charitable assistance. Both of these organizations had the official recognition of the United States government. Southern denominations conducted missionary work to Southern armies that was wholly independent of the Confederate government. The Northern government recognized the need for chaplains to oversee the spiritual and moral needs of its soldiers. The Confederacy was reluctant to recognize chaplains and generally did not assist them. Revivals were common in the Union armies and increased as the war progressed toward victory. Confederate armies also experienced large revivals, although organized work declined as the war drew to a close. This study helps to show how religion affected the attitudes of Civil War soldiers toward the causes for which they fought and toward the imminent prospect of death.

Starr, Stephen Z. The Union Cavalry in the Civil War. Vol. 3, The War in the West, 1861-1865. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985.

This is the final volume in Starr's three-volume study of the Union cavalry in the Civil War. The first two volumes dealt with the raising, organizing, equipping, training, and maturing of the mostly volunteer Union cavalry, in both East and West, and with the development and operations of the cavalry in the East. This third volume relates the developments that were peculiar to the cavalry in the West and describes its role in western campaigns. A problem experienced by the cavalry in the West was the frequently unsuitable and unreliable weapons issued to them. This problem makes it necessary for Starr to examine in greater detail than previously in this study its effect on the evolution of tactics. This thorough and well-documented study is unusual

among recent Civil War histories in that Starr employs footnotes, rather than endnotes, which allow for quicker reference by the reader.

Trudeau, Noah Andre. Bloody Roads South: The Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May - June 1864. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1989.

This is a day-by-day account of the battles fought in Virginia in May and June 1864. The major battles of this campaign were The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. The maneuvering of the armies between the battles is also recounted. This is an informal history of the campaign which emphasizes the experiences and observations of the officers (especially Grant and Lee) and soldiers. There are reproductions of maps of the four major battles, but the origin of these maps is not indicated. Illustrations are provided in the form of sketches by combat artists who witnessed the events. This work is an uneven treatment of the campaign, but it succeeds in portraying the human aspect which Trudeau intended. There are no footnotes.

Wert, Jeffry D. From Winchester to Cedar Creek: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864. Carlisle, Pa.: South Mountain Press, Inc., Publishers, 1987.

A detailed account of the Shenandoah campaign of early August to the climactic battle of Cedar Creek on 19 October 1864. The first six weeks of the campaign was termed a "mimic war"--characterized by advances, withdrawls, and skirmishes. Then followed a month which saw the Confederate Army of the Valley decisively defeated in three major battles--Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek--by the Union Army of the Shenandoah. This period also included the systematic burning of the Shenandoah Valley by Union troopers which destroyed one of the Confederacy's richest agricultural resources. Although this work is not presented as an eyewitness account of the campaign, it does contain numerous quotations from unpublished manuscripts and from published regimental histories, diaries, letters, memoirs, and reminiscences from both Union and Confederate participants. Not a definitive account.

Wheeler, Richard. On Fields of Fury: From the Wilderness to the Crater, An Eyewitness History. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1991.

_____. Sword over Richmond: An Eyewitness History of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1986.

_____. Witness to Appomattox. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1989.

_____. Witness to Gettysburg. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1987.

These volumes continue Wheeler's series of Civil War "eyewitness histories" presented as largely as possible in the words of participants, with the emphasis on the human side of events. Earlier volumes deal with the siege of Vicksburg and with Sherman's March. The accounts have been linked together so as to form a chronological narrative in each book. Wheeler intends his books for the general reader rather than for the Civil War scholar but attempts to make them as historically accurate as possible. The technical statements in the eyewitness accounts have been checked against the official records, and the personal episodes have been analyzed for credibility. Each volume contains numerous maps and illustrations which are reproduced from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War and nineteenth-century magazines. The sources of the quotations are provided in a bibliographical list, but citations for individual quotes are not given in footnotes or endnotes. Some of the quotes could use more explanation by Wheeler to establish their context.

Woodworth, Steven E. Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate Command in the West. Modern War Studies. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1990.

The purpose of this volume is to fill a need for a broad, in-depth study on the interaction of the unique personality of Jefferson Davis with the equally unique personalities of his generals. Davis was well-prepared for his role as President of the Confederate States of America--West Point education, military experience, and political and administrative experience in the United States government. Woodworth chose to examine the Civil War's western theater for two reasons: the truly decisive battles of the war were fought there (this is Woodworth's assertion, and it is subject to disagreement), and the difficult geography, politics, and personalities would put Davis' abilities to the greatest test. One of Davis' critical shortcomings was his intense loyalty to and dependence on his friends, including incompetent generals such as Leonidas Polk. This work is an even-handed treatment of Davis, presenting both his strengths and his shortcomings.

Dissertations

Beamer, Carl Brent. "Gray Ghostbusters: Eastern Theater Union Counterguerrilla Operations in the Civil War, 1861-1865." Ph.D. diss., The Ohio State University, 1988.

The Union's counterguerrilla operations in the Civil War have received no systematic examination. The strategy of the

Union forces was not to eliminate the guerrillas but to defend against their activities. The mission of the counterguerrilla forces was to protect their lines of communication, their camps and outposts, and the local Unionist population. They were most successful in protecting the lines of communication and least successful in protecting Union sympathizers. The Union placed little emphasis on counterguerrilla operations, generally assigning low-quality commanders and troops to oppose the guerrillas. Methods employed against the guerrillas included: special anti-guerrilla units, active patrolling, status defenses, and retaliation against the civilian population.

Browning, Robert Monroe, Jr. "From Cape Charles to Cape Fear: The North Atlantic Blockading Squadron During the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., The University of Alabama, 1988.

Describes the role of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Its responsibilities were two-fold: to blockade the Confederacy's seaports and to participate in combined operations with the army. Problems for the squadron arose from continually changing tactics and from diversification of duties. Problems were also encountered in logistics, politics, bureaucracy, and the development of a wartime economy. These problems greatly impaired the squadron's effectiveness. However, the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron did make a major contribution to the army's success in maintaining captured positions and in defeating the Confederate forces.

Ferguson, Benny Pryor, III. "The Bands of the Confederacy: An Examination of the Musical and Military Contributions of the Bands and Musicians of the Confederate States of America." Ph.D. diss., North Texas State University, 1987.

Due to difficulties involved in locating reference materials on Confederate bands, some scholars have mistakenly concluded that there is a lack of primary source materials and that few Confederate bands served throughout the entire war. Twenty-four hundred bandsmen performed in approximately 155 bands, forty of which surrendered at Appomattox. Bandsmen performed for regular military functions, provided entertainment, and raised morale. In battle the bandsmen served as hospital corpsmen and surgeon's assistants. Most of the Confederate musicians and bandsmen were white, but there were also many black Confederate musicians.

Longacre, Edward George. "The Army of the James, 1863-1865: A Military, Political, and Social History." Ph.D. diss., Temple University, 1989.

The Army of the James was the least successful of all the Civil War armies. In addition to this reputation it had two other distinguishing characteristics. Most of the senior officers were political appointees who lacked military

experience, and the majority of the troops were either from the cities of New England or were United States Colored Troops. Few historians have attempted to analyze this army's failures in the context of overall Union strategy or in its political and social characteristics. The dissertation seeks to answer five specific questions relating to strategic utilization and to the political and social characteristics of the Army of the James.

Mitchell, Reid Hardeman. "The Civil War Soldier: Ideology and Experience." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1985.

Uses letters and diaries of Civil War officers and soldiers to relate popular American ideology of North and South and analyzes the impact of the war experience on that ideology. Chapters are devoted to: Union and Confederate volunteering; the perception of the enemy and actual experience of meeting the enemy; the transformation from civilian to soldier, with emphasis on combat; the reactions of the Union soldier to the Southern landscape and people, with consideration to feelings of cultural superiority; and the Confederate soldier and the crisis the South underwent during the war.

Nulty, William H. "The 1864 Florida Federal Expedition: Blundering into Modern Warfare." Ph.D. diss., The University of Florida, 1985.

Examines the Federal expedition of 1864 to Florida in the context of the concept of "modern warfare." Union General McClellan was one of the few who understood the escalation of warfare to involve not only defeating the enemy on the battlefield but also to include defeating the enemy's will and ability to wage war. However, McClellan's defeats on the battlefield prevented him from implementing this strategy. In 1864 the Federals targeted a number of objectives in Florida. Among these were to: cut off Confederate commissary supplies from Florida, recruit blacks for the Union army, disrupt rail transportation, and, if possible, restore Florida to the Union. These military, economic, political, and psychological objectives are aspects of modern warfare. The expedition achieved a number of successes, but these have been overlooked because of the Union defeat at the battle of Olustee.

Sauers, Richard Allen. "General Ambrose E. Burnside's 1862 North Carolina Campaign." Ph.D. diss., The Pennsylvania State University, 1987.

Examines the Union's campaign against the North Carolina coast in early 1862. Intended as a diversion to force the Confederacy to transfer troops from Virginia where they were opposing McClellan, the campaign initially captured Newbern and a few other coastal towns. However, since McClellan's army was

given priority in men and supplies, Burnside's troops were unable to push inland and were subsequently withdrawn to Virginia. Also examines the attempt to establish a Union government for North Carolina and the state's lack of troops to drive out the Yankees.

Shattuck, Gardiner Humphrey, Jr. "A Shield and Hiding Place: The Religious Life of the Civil War Armies." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1985.

The theological attitudes of Civil War soldiers were consistent with general religious models of that period. Northern churches, consistent with their position that the church should be responsible for the moral condition of the society in which it existed, were effective in encouraging their members to find spiritual fulfillment in seeking military victory. Churches in the south held that the mission of the church concerned only individual morality and were reluctant to encourage participation in the war effort. Topics covered relating to religion in the armies include: the mission of the churches to the Civil War armies, army chaplains, the religious attitudes of officers and enlisted men, and revivals in the armies.

Sude, Barry Richard. "Federal Military Policy and Strategy in Missouri and Arkansas, 1861-1863: A Study of Command Level Conflict." Ph.D. diss., Temple University, 1987.

The success of Union military policy and strategy in the Trans-Mississippi states was due in large part to Major General Henry Halleck. As commander of the Department of the Missouri he recognized the seriousness of the Confederate threat to the Union's hold on Missouri and dispatched Brigadier General Samuel Curtis to force the Confederates from the state. Curtis defeated the Confederates at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, which ended the Confederate hopes of adding Missouri to the Confederacy. After Halleck assumed the duties of Commanding General of all Union armies he retained a strong interest in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. Determined that the Union should control the entire length of the Mississippi, he directed Curtis, his successor as department commander, to reinforce Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. Aware that this move might leave Missouri vulnerable to a Confederate attack he ordered a Union attack against the Confederate forces at Little Rock, Arkansas. As events would prove him correct, the Confederates had to abandon any hope of invading Missouri, with Little Rock under Union control.

Woodworth, Steven E. "Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The American Civil War in the West." Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1987.

Jefferson Davis was seemingly well-qualified for the role of commander-in-chief, yet he proved to be a failure in that role. He was blindly devoted to his friends, even if they were

incompetent as generals. Leonidas Polk was an example of a friend whom Davis favored, to the detriment of the Confederate cause. Polk was incompetent and insubordinate to his commanders. Braxton Bragg, Polk's superior, was rendered ineffective by Polk's disregard of orders. Davis also lacked the ability to trust his own judgment and to act forcefully and decisively. Davis tolerated the timidity and disagreements of Joseph Johnston instead of removing him from command until Atlanta was nearly lost.

Periodicals

America's Civil War. Leesburg, Va.: Empire Press, 1988- . Bi-monthly.

This periodical presents a popular approach to history of the Civil War. Contents range from articles describing the soldiers' daily routines to articles detailing the strategy sessions of the commanding officers.

Blue & Gray Magazine. Columbus, Ohio: Blue & Gray Enterprises, 1983- . Bi-monthly.

Each issue features a "General's Tour" of a Civil War battle, with historical commentary and images, maps, photos of the area as it appears today, and a self-guided driving tour. Letters from readers, book reviews, news items, and advertisements are also included.

Civil War History: A Journal of the Middle Period. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1955- . Quarterly.

The scholarly feature articles, three or four per issue, are written by history professors and doctoral students. The scope of the journal extends beyond the Civil War to include the Reconstruction period. There are at least a dozen book reviews in each issue; the books reviewed are mostly published by university presses.

Civil War Round Table Digest. Little Rock, Ark.: Civil War Round Table Associates, 1968- . Monthly.

This is a newsletter for the members of Civil War Round Table Associates. Articles cover contemporary events relating to the study of Civil War history and to the preservation of Civil War sites.

Civil War Times Illustrated. Harrisburg, Pa.: Cowles Magazines, Inc., 1959- . Bi-monthly.

This periodical is intended to appeal to the Civil War buff.

The feature articles are mostly written by amateur historians, but professional historians sometimes contribute articles. Regular departments include: letters to the editor, book reviews, coming events (exhibits, living history, lectures, reenactments, etc.), and a calendar of Civil War events corresponding to the months of the magazine's issue.

Lincoln Herald: Magazine of Lincoln and the Civil War. Harrogate, Tenn.: Lincoln Memorial University Press, 1901- . Quarterly.

This magazine covers research in the study of Lincoln and the Civil War and the promotion of Lincoln ideals in American education.

Museum of the Confederacy. Journal. Richmond, Va.: Museum of the Confederacy, 1963- . Semi-annually.

This journal contains articles about the collections of the Museum and the activities of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society.

Online Databases

America: History and Life. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 1964- . Quarterly updates. DIALOG (File 38); $65.00/hour plus $10.00-$12.00/hour telecommunication cost.

Bibliographic database containing citations and abstracts to literature relating to all aspects of United States and Canadian history, interdisciplinary studies of historical interest, and history-related topics in the social sciences and humanities. Journal articles are selected and abstracted from approximately twenty-one hundred international journals. Citations to reviews of books, microforms, films, and videos are selected from 142 scholarly journals, and citations to dissertations are gathered from Dissertation Abstracts International. The database corresponds to the print format of the same title. Approximately fourteen thousand new records are added per year. It is accessed through Telenet, Tymnet, Dialnet, and direct dial.

Arts & Humanities Search. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1980- . Updated weekly. DIALOG (File 439); $57.00/hour for subscribers and $120.00/hour for non-subscribers plus $10.00-$12.00/hour telecommunication cost. BRS (AHCI); $45.00/hour for subscribers and $105.00/hour for non-subscribers plus $12.00/hour telecommunication cost.

Journal articles from thirteen hundred of the world's leading Arts and Humanities journals provide full subject coverage to history, humanities, literature, language and

linguistics, performing arts, art, religion, and philosophy. Coverage includes citations to articles, letters, editorials, notes, meeting abstracts, discussions, errata, poems, short stories, plays, music scores, excerpts from books, chronologies, bibliographies, and filmographies, as well as citations to reviews of books, films, music, and theatrical performances which are published in the covered journals. The corresponding print source is Arts & Humanities Citation Index. About forty-three hundred records are added per update. Access is through Telenet, Tymnet, Datapac, and direct dial.

Dissertation Abstracts Online. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms International, 1861- . Updated monthly. DIALOG (File 35); $96.00/hour plus $10.00-$12.00/hour telecommunication cost. BRS (DISS); $77.00/hour plus $12.00/hour telecommunication cost.

Dissertations in all subject areas, including history, granted at accredited North American universities since 1861 are included in this major database. It provides a definitive subject, title, and author guide to virtually every dissertation, and, since 1962, to selected masters theses. Abstracts are included for doctoral records from July 1980 and for masters theses since Spring 1988. Print sources are Dissertation Abstracts International, American Doctoral Dissertations, Comprehensive Dissertation Index, and Master's Abstracts. About 32,500 new records are added annually. Access is through Telenet, Tymnet, Dialnet, and direct dial.

Essay and General Literature Index. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1985- . Updated irregularly. WILSONLINE; $34.00-$50.00/hour plus $10.00/hour telecommunication cost; $300.00-$2,400.00/year subscription fee.

This database provides indexing to over three hundred collections of essays annually. Subjects covered are the humanities and social sciences, including economics, political science, history, philosophy, religion, and criticism of literary works, drama, and film. Primary content access is through Library of Congress Subject Headings. Other access points--author, keyword, and others--are also available. Essay and General Literature is the corresponding printed source. The file is updated as needed, and the number of new records varies. The database is accessed through Telenet, Tymnet, and Datapac.

Humanities Index. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1984- . Updated twice weekly. WILSONLINE; $34.00-$50.00/hour plus $10.00/hour telecommunication cost; $300.00-$2,400.00/year subscription fee.

Cover-to-cover indexing of 345 English-language periodicals provides coverage to the humanities, language and linguistics,

literature, history, philosophy, and theology. Types of records indexed are: feature articles, interviews, obituaries, bibliographies, reviews of plays, operas, ballets, dance, musicals, motion pictures, videotapes, television and radio programs, and works of fiction, drama, and poetry. The corresponding printed source is also Humanities Index. Thirty-six thousand new records are added per year. Access is through Telenet and Tymnet.

Social SciSearch. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1972- . Updated weekly. DIALOG (File 7); $63.00/hour for subscribers and $120.00/hour for non-subscribers plus $10.00-$12.00/hour telecommunication cost. BRS (SSCI); $55.00/hour for subscribers and $115.00/hour for non-subscribers plus $12.00/hour telecommunication cost.

This multidisciplinary database indexes every significant item from over fifteen hundred of the leading international social science journals and articles relevant to the social sciences from three thousand journals in the natural, physical, and biomedical sciences. A unique characteristic of this database is that records can be retrieved by cited reference. Social Science Citation Index is the print version of the database. Approximately 120,000 new records are added each year. Access is through Telenet, Tymnet, DIMDINET, Datapac, Dialnet, direct dial, Datex-P, PSS, IPSS, and Scanett.

Organizations

American Civil War Association
c/o Gary Griesmyer
P.O. Box 1865
Alexandria, Virginia 22313

Phone: (703)960-2053
Contact: Gary Griesmyer, Pres.

Membership is open to individuals interested in the Civil War. The association seeks to encourage understanding and appreciation of the Civil War. It also endeavors to preserve and protect Civil War property and to cooperate with government representatives, public agencies, and historical societies in developing living history programs. Also, it encourages research in Civil War history.

Children of the Confederacy
328 North Blvd.
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Phone: (804)355-1636
Contact: Marion H. Giannasi, Office Mgr.

This is a youth organization which sponsors educational, patriotic, memorial, historical, and benevolent activities. It collects letters, diaries, scrapbooks, reminiscences, and relics for state archives.

Civil War Round Table Associates
P.O. Box 7388
Little Rock, Arkansas 72217

Phone: (501)225-3996
Contact: Jerry L. Russell, Chm.

This association is composed of individuals and organizations interesed in the history of the Civil War. Among its purposes are the preservation of Civil War historical sites and the development of local roundtables. It conducts periodic Civil War studies forums. The association has a library with a ten-thousand volume collection, and it publishes a monthly newsletter, Civil War Round Table Digest, which covers contemporary events relating to the study of Civil War history and to the preservation of Civil War sites.

Civil War Society
113 E. Main St.
P.O. Box 798
Berryville, Virginia 22611

Phone: (703)955-1298
Contact: Christopher Curran, Pres.

Membership is composed of students, educators, reenactors, and others interested in the history of the Civil War. The organization raises funds for the preservation of Civil War battlefields and donates monuments. Educational activities include lecture series, workshops, walking tours, and high school essay contests. It publishes Civil War: The Magazine of the Civil War Society.

Confederate Memorial Literary Society
The Museum of the Confederacy
1201 E. Clay St.
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Phone: (804)649-1861
Contact: Louis F. Gorr, Exec.Dir.

Members are authors, educators, students, and others interested in the study of Confederate history and culture. The society maintains the Confederate Executive Mansion and a museum of Confederate uniforms, weapons, flags, and equipment. It presents annual literary awards for historical research and writing on the Confederacy and maintains a library of

manuscripts, books, bonds and currency, and the Jefferson Davis collection. It publishes Museum of the Confederacy--Journal.

Friends of the Lincoln Museum
c/o Abraham Lincoln Museum
Harrogate, Tennessee 37752

Phone: (615)869-3611
Contact: Steven Wilson, Dir.

This organization is sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Museum of Lincoln Memorial University. It conducts extensive research on the life of Abraham Lincoln, the Confederacy, the Civil War, and the medical and surgical procedures available during the Civil War. It also maintains biographical archives, a museum of over 250,000 Lincoln and Civil War items, and a thirty-thousand volume library.

Hood's Texas Brigade Association
P.O. Box 619
Hillsboro, Texas 76645

Phone: (817)582-2555
Contact: Dr. B. D. Patterson, Sec.-Treas.

Members are descendants of veterans of Hood's Texas Brigade. The association maintains the Confederate Research Center and Museum, which houses a library of thirty-five hundred volumes on the Civil War, among which are one hundred volumes on Hood's Texas Brigade.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Box 5164, Southern Station
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406

Phone: (601)268-6100
Contact: William D. McCain, Adjutant-in-Chief

This organization was founded in 1896 for lineal and collateral descendants of Confederate veterans. It conducts historical and benevolent activities.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
c/o Frank Miller Heacock
200 Washington St., Suite 614
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Phone: (302)652-8998
Contact: Frank Miller Heacock, Sec.

Founded in 1881, this organization is for male descendants of Union veterans. Members engage in patriotic, memorial, and

educational activities.

United Daughters of the Confederacy
P.O. Box 4868
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Phone: (804)355-1636
Contact: Mrs. Dan Bragg Cook, Pres.Gen.

This association was founded in 1894 for women descendats of Confederate veterans. Members participates in benevolent, educational, historical, memorial, patriotic, and Southern literary activities.

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